

KOMLEV, O.I.; GALANETS', Z.G.

Studying the precipitate obtained from cadmium chloride in the
presence of Seignette's salt and lye. Nauk.sap.L'viv.un. 34:
134-137 '55. (MLRA 9:10)

(Cadmium chloride) (Lye) (Ammonium sodium tartrate)

Aleksandr Iosipovich

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120007-7

KOMLEV, O.I.

Separation of oxygen by the polarographic action of saturated
hydrocarbon. Nauk.sap.L'viv.un. 34:141-142 '55. (WILRA 9:10)

(Oxygen) (Hydrocarbons)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120007-7"

KOMLIYEV, O.I.

Interaction between manganese salts and Seignett's salt. Dop. ta
pov. L'viv. un. no.7 pt.3:214-217 '57..
(Manganese salts)
(Rochelle salt)

ZOLOTUKHIN, V.K.; KOMLEV, O.I.; GALANETS, Z.G. [Hal'anets', Z.H.]

Investigation of the tartaric acid compounds of copper and
cadmium. Nauk.zap.L'viv.un. 46:133-140 '58. (MIRA 12:?)
(Tartaric acid) (Copper compounds) (Cadmium compounds)

KOMLEV, O. I.

Exchange reactions of ions of heavy metals Ag^{+} , Cu^{++} , Pb^{++} on
Lvov glauconite. Nauk. zap. L'viv.un. 46:150-154 '58.

(Ion exchange) (Glauconite)

(MIRA 12:?)

KOMLEV, A.I. [Komlev, O.I.]

Nature of ion-exchange reactions on Lvov glauconite. Dep.AN
URSR no.2:198-201 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.Iv.Franke. Pred-
stavлено академиком АН USSR V.G.Bondarchukom [V.H. Bondarchukom].
(Ion exchange) (Glauconite)

S/073/60/026/001/017/021
B004/B054

AUTHORS: Komlev, A. I. and Khomatskaya, A. A.

TITLE: Separation of Some Cations of Group III From Their Mixture
by Means of Ion-exchange Chromatography

PERIODICAL: Ukrainskiy khimicheskiy zhurnal, 1960, Vol. 26, No. 1,
pp. 113-116.

TEXT: The authors studied the chromatographic separation of mixtures of Fe³⁺ and Ni²⁺, Fe³⁺ and Mn²⁺, Fe³⁺ and Co²⁺ on cation exchangers of Soviet origin: СБС-1 (SBS-1), ekspatit-1 KY-1(KU-1), and KY-2 (KU-2). They used columns 20-25 cm high and 6-7 mm in diameter, filled with 5 g of ironless exchanger. The dissolved mixture was passed through at a rate of 1 drop per 2-3 sec. As SBS-1 and KU-1 reduce Fe³⁺, 5-6 ml of 3% H₂O₂

was added to the solutions. On the other hand, SBS-1 and KU-1 resin is destroyed by repeated action of H₂O₂. KU-2, however, is affected by ammonia. The absorption energy of cations of group III on SBS-1 was determined by a known method (Ref. 6); the following was found: Ni²⁺ < Co²⁺ < Mn²⁺ < Zn²⁺

Card 1/2

Separation of Some Cations of Group III From Their S/073/60/026/001/017/021
Mixture by Means of Ion-exchange Chromatography B004/B054

Fe^{3+} < Al^{3+} . Nickel was separated from iron by eluting Ni^{2+} with 1 N NaCl with addition of H_2O_2 . Fe^{3+} is not eluted, and can finally be displaced

from the column by means of 2 N HCl. The following average analytical data are indicated: 92.9% of the Ni^{2+} portion were eluted from SBS-1; 96.8% from KU-1. KU-2 resin must be previously treated with NH_3 to permit an elution of Ni^{2+} (95.9%), with no Fe^{3+} passing into the filtrate. Separation of Mn^{2+} from Fe^{3+} is possible with the use of SBS-1 or KU-1 resin by elution with 1 N NaCl + H_2O_2 (97.5-99.5%). Separation is impossible with KU-2. Separation of Co^{2+} from Fe^{3+} was impossible with the resins mentioned. The accuracy of separation of Ni^{2+} and Mn^{2+} from Fe^{3+} is not affected by the Ni^{2+} : Fe^{3+} , and Mn^{2+} : Fe^{3+} , ratio in the range of from 1:1 to 1:50. Ye. B. Trostyanskaya is mentioned. There are 1 figure, 4 tables, and 6 references: 4 Soviet, 1 German, and 1 Polish.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Iv.Franko (L'vov State University imeni Iv. Franko)

SUBMITTED: December 8, 1959

Card 2/2

KOMLEV, A.I.; SIKORA, K.P.

Exchange of Ag^+ , Pb^{2+} , Ni^{2+} , Cu^{2+} ions bentonite. Ukr.khim.zhur.
28 no.2:205-209 '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. L'vovskiy gosudardstvennyy universitet im. I.Franko.
(Ion exchange) (Bentonite)

SUSLIKOV, G.F.; REVENKO, Z.F.; KOMLEV, A.M.

Pilot-plant testing of Uzhur nephelines to be dressed. Trudy Vost.-
Sib. fil. AN SSSR no.13:125-133 '58. (MIRA 12:12)

1.Krasnoyarskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod Sibelektrostal.
(Uzhur region (Kuznetsk Ala-Tau)--Nephelite))
(Ore dressing)

This collection of articles is a compilation of the reports presented at the third coordinated conference on "The Creation of a Light Metals Industry in Eastern Siberia based on Local Ores." organized by the Laboratory of Electrometallurgy of the Eastern Siberian Branch of the AN SSSR in Oct. 1956. It met for the purpose of promoting coordination between the activities of the power generation combines and the fast developing light metals industry of Eastern Siberia.

AUTHOR: Komlev. A. M.

50-12-7/19

TITLE: Rock Stream Floods in the Transpolar Region (Selevyye pavodki v Zapolyar'ye)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1957, Nr 12, pp. 31 - 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: On May 29, 1955 a dirty-stony stream breaking out of the upper course of the little mountain brook B. Baryernyy and carrying along with hard-frozen snow, too, arose in the surroundings of the town of Norilsk situated behind the Polar Circle, at the northern spurs of the Middle Siberian highland. This stream rushed on furiously with high velocity and gave rise to a series of damages in the settlement situated in the valley. The investigation of the river valley, which took place on May 30, showed that here it concerned a rock stream flood, which arose according to the breach of the snow- and rain-water of the upper course of the brook through a snow damming.

From the facts mentioned in this article it is to be seen that the rock stream floods under advantageous conditions also can occur in regions situated more northern, than it was observed hitherto. Especially, such conditions are present in the northwestern parts of the Middle Siberian highland. The incline beside the mountain

Card 1/2

50-12-7/19

Rock Stream Floods in the Transpolar Region

brooks and rivers here are generally barren, or covered with poor tundra vegetation. Here is no lacking of detrital- and alluvial material, too, which forms the element of the valley bottom and of its inclines. The cause giving rise to the rock stream floods, however, is here rather abnormal. Instead of short rainpours, by which mostly the rock streams in mountain regions situated more southern are brought about, here, the cause of the rock stream floods is the breach of the embankments forming within the brook beds as large snow deposits.

It is natural that the arising of the rock stream floods only can take place under advantageous conditions of the spring (melting of the snow, rain) and in the presence of larger snow deposits in the beds of mountain brooks. There is 1 Slavic reference.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

1. Floods-USSR 2. Snow-Effects 3. Rain-Effects

Card 2/2

KOMLEV, A.M.

Some characteristics of runoff formation in the alpine zone of
the Altai. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.9:28-36 '61.
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Transportno-energeticheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Aktru Valley--Runoff)

KOMLEV, A.M.

Mean annual runoff of rivers in the Katun' Basin. Izv.Sib.otd.
AN SSSR no.12:101-104 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Transportno-energeticheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.
(Katun' Valley—Runoff)

KOMLEV, A.M.

Runoff formation in the Katun' River basin. Trudy Transp.-energ.inst.
Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.13:99-109 '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Katun' Valley—Runoff)

KOMLEV, A.M.

More accurate data on the winter runoff of the Katun' River. Trudy
Transp.-energ.-inst. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.13:111-115 '61.

(MIRA 15:6)

(Katun' River—Runoff)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120007-7

SHMAKOV, V.M.; KOMLEV, A.M.

Hydrography of Western Siberia. Izv. SO AN SSSR no.2 Ser. tekhn.
nauk no.1:127-128 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Siberia, Western--Hydrography)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120007-7"

KOMLEV, A.M.

Method for quantitative estimation of the natural regulation
of streamflow. Izv. Sib. otd. AN SSSR no.8:115-117 '62.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Transportno-energeticheskiy institut Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

ABRAMOVICH, D.I., prof., otd. red.; KOLOBKOV, M.N., red.; KOMLEV, A.M.
red.; KRYLOV, G.V., red.; POPOLZIN, A.G., red.

[Water resources of Western Siberia] Vodnye resursy Zapadnoi
Sibiri. Novosibirsk, Zapadno-Sibirskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1964.
(MIRA 18:11)
96 p.

1. Geograficheskoye obshchestvo SSSR. Novosibirskiy otdel.

KOMLEV, A.M.; POL'KIN, S.I.

Using the method of nonaqueous titration to determine the fatty acids attached to mineral surfaces. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 7 no. 4:32-37 '64 (NIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov, kafedra obogashcheniya rud redkikh i radioaktivnykh metallov.

Kamlev, G.A.

Academy наук ССР. Уral'skij filial. Institut metallurgii. Study, No. 5 (Transactions of the Institute of Metallurgy, Ural Branch, Academy of Sciences, USSR, No. 5) Sverdlovsk, 1958. 157 p. Errata will be inserted.	
Metalurgical Board, N.I. Vatolin (Beg, M.A.), Candidate of Technical Sciences; Professor, Doctor V.Ya. Miller, Professor P.J. Pashkov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Professor, Doctor V.Ya. Miller, Professor P.J. Pashkov, Candidate of Technical Sciences and S.S. Izmaylov, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Prof. N.M. Savchenko.	35
REASON: This book is intended for ferrous and nonferrous metallurgists.	
COMMENTS: The book presents results and investigations of theoretical problems in metallurgy and chemistry and gives information on the development of new materials in ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and on the development of new production processes by junior members and experienced specialists. The articles were written by junior members and experienced specialists of the scientific staff of the Institutes of Metallurgy, USSR Chemistry, and Electrotechnology, Ural Branch, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Baranov, A.V., T.Y. Savchenko, and B.M. Lopatinich. Electrical Resistance Phase Compaction of Selected Elements During the Melting-Resolidification Process	39
Shchepetilnikov, V.P., and V.A. Vatolin. On the Connection Between the Kinetics of Oxidation of Metals and the Presence of Saturated Vapor on the Surface of Metals and the Presence of Saturated Vapor	39
Bogdanov, V.I., and I.P. Demyan (Proceeded). Behavior of Oxygen During the Formation of Oxide Coatings	40
Slobodin, L.N., and M.Z. Kostylev. On the Substitution of the Lower Oxide of Nickel and Cobalt	40
Pastore, L.E., and M.I. Rabinow. Oxidation of the Lower Oxides of Nickel and Cobalt	40
Golubeva, L.I., and N.V. Andreev. Polarization of Mercury-Oxide-Carbon Electrodes	40
Zhuravlev, N.M., I.K. Gerasimov, and P.I. Pashkov. Investigation of the Conditions for Electrodeposition of Copper from Nitrate Solutions in the Presence of Zinc, Zinc, and Cadmium Oxides and the Nitrate Anion	51
Fridrikh, I.I., V.O. A. Pashkov, and I.K. Gerasimov. Some Prerequisites for Electrolytic Preparation of Lead Sulfide From Alkaline Chloride Solutions and Selection of Suitable Anodes for Electrolysis	59
Golubeva, L.I. Some Possibilities of the Reaction of Kalinite With Soda Lime During the Smelting Process	59
Slobodin, L.N., and S.I. Slobodina. Optimal Conditions for Leaching Soda-Silicate Glass Cakes	72
Khantushchev, A.B., and D.S. Korshnev. Production of Metallic Sodium by Carbon Reduction of the Sulfate or Carbonate (Exploratory Tests)	77
Khantushchev, A.B., and D.S. Korshnev. On the Melting and Overheating of Zinc in the Oxygen-Air Blast Furnace	81
Izotova, A.Y., and Y.P. Tsvetkov (Proceeded). Comparative Data on the Carrying of Liquid Into the Gas-Containment Holes in an Experimental Converter	87
Slobodin, L.N., S.I. Slobodina, and V.I. Zemtsov. On the Behavior of Oxides of Boron During the Metallurgical Treatment of Boric Oxide	97
Zemtsov, A.Y., and V.P. Chernobrovkin. On the Melting and Overheating of Zinc in the Oxygen-Air Blast Furnace	101
Izotova, A.Y., and Y.P. Tsvetkov (Proceeded). Change in Chemical Composition and Iron Content of Pig Iron During Smelting	107
Chernobrovkin, V.P., A.Y. Zemtsov, and V.I. Slobodin. Phosphorus and Titanium in Foundry Pig Iron	113
Pilatov, Yu.L. On the Deposition of Ferrotitanium Slag	123
Pilatov, Yu.L., and I.S. Slobodina. Investigation of the Copolymer of Poly-1,5-bis(Phenylene Glycol Phthalate and Phenylsulfone)	127
Pilatov, Yu.L., and V.G. Pilatova. Production of Temperature by Alkylation of Toluene With Olefins	133
Tsvetkov, G.R., O.A. Yarish, and M.I. Lopatinich. Physicochemical Properties of Fired Silicates of Cobalt	143

BAYBULOV, D.Kh.; KOMLEV, G.A.

Increase copper smelting at the Karabash Mining and Metallurgical Combine. Tsvet. met. 33 no.10:24-26 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Karabash--Copper--Metallurgy)

SOV/136-59-4-7/24

AUTHORS: Babadzhan, A.A., Bulatov, V.D., Vetrenko, Ye.A.,
Komlev, G.A. and Medvedev, V.K.

TITLE: Ways of Improving the Technology and Requirements of the
Process of Pyroselection (Puti sovershenstvovaniya
tekhnologii i trebovaniya k agregatu dlya protsesssa
piroselektcii)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1959, Nr 4, pp 30-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The paper reviews a lot of work carried out in the field of pyroselection, a method of extracting easily vaporised substances. Work has been carried out on the Kivogradskiy and Irtyshskiy copper smelters and also in the Kamenogorskiy lead works on the preparation of Cu- Pb- and Bi-containing matte in a converter. According to the Altayskiy gorno-metallurgichesky institute, sublimation of Pb reaches 70% and recent kinetic investigations (Ref 15,16) have shown the high values of sublimation of Zn and Cd. Pyroselection can result in an increase in the rate of using raw material of 10 to 12% (Ref 9). It has been shown that preliminary granulation of the charge is advisable (Ref 10). The melting time was 30 to 40% of the total cycle, some heat being used in drying the charge

Card 1/3

SOV/136-59-4-7/24

Ways of Improving the Technology and Requirements of the Process of Pyroselection

and in the dissociation of sulphur. By preliminarily heating the charge, production can be increased. This can be done by heating with carbon-type fuel. The next stage for Zn-containing matte is an oxidising blow which quickly extracts the Zn. The ZnS is extracted by blowing with a neutral or a reducing atmosphere, the temperature being obtained by carbon fuel. After extracting most of the ZnS, the remaining ZnS is removed by oxidising to the oxide. Afterwards it is reduced to metallic Zn. From the practical point of view, lump coke as a fuel gives quite good results. The slag largely consists of iron oxide. CaO can be used as a flux, as it has a positive influence on the extraction of volatile elements. The furnace for pyroselection must be sealed and have an automatic continuous charger. There must be some means for preheating the charge. Production can be increased by decreasing heat losses.

Card 2/3

SOV/136-59-4-7/24

Ways of Improving the Technology and Requirements of the Process of
Pyroselection

The most frequent cause of trouble is a gas leak
between the lining and the case. There are
26 references, 24 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

Card 3/3

KOMLEV, G. A., Cand Tech Sci -- On the transition of cadmium into the gaseous state in [redacted] processes of black-copper production." Sverdlovsk, 1961. (Acad Sci USSR. Ural Affiliate) (KL, 8-61, 249)

- 249 -

KOMLEV, G.A.; CHAKHOTIN, V.S.

Increasing the solubility of the cadmium contained in Waelz
kiln oxides. TSvét. met. 34 no.8:79-80 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii Chelyabinskogo
sovmarkhoza.

(Cadmium--Metallurgy)

POL'KIN, S.I.; KOMLEV, A.M.; PETUKHOV, Ye.P.

Using electron microscopy for the study of reagent interaction
with the inevitable pulp ions and mineral surfaces. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; tsvet. met. 6 no.3:29-34 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov, kafedra obogashcheniya
rud redkikh metallov.

(Flotation--Testing)
(Electron microscopy)

S/0136/64/000/005/0086/0088

ACCESSION NR: AP4039009

AUTHOR: Volkovich, A. V.; Komlev, G. A.; Vasyukova, A. A.; Kopytov, S. A.

TITLE: Cadmium Refining by Vacuum Distillation

SOURCE: Tsvetnye metally*, no. 5, 1964, 86-88

TOPIC TAGS: cadmium, refining, extraction, vacuum distillation, impurity, cadmium refining

ABSTRACT: This study relates to cadmium refining by vacuum distillation. Good experimental results obtained by the authors in continuous vacuum distillation of Cd accounted for the construction of a pilot plant at the Chelyabinsk Zinc Plant. The temperatures of the evaporator unit and of the feed tube are 430-460 C, condenser and outflow tube temperatures are 335-350 C, and residual gas pressure is 0.5 to 1 mm Hg. The chemical composition of Cd was (%): 0.0027-0.0036 Ni; 0.002 Zn; 0.005 Ti; 0.02 Pb; 0.004-0.0074 Cu; 0.0004 Fe. Cd extraction amounted to 95-96%. The distillation of secondary sponge with a 60-62% Cd content was carried out by compressing the specimens until moisture content was 5 to 7% and preheating them to 70-80 C. The impurities in the molten metal were (in%):

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

S/0137/63/000/012/C035/C035

ACCESSION NR: AR4014143

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 120234

AUTHOR: Volkovich, A. V.; Komlev, G. A.

TITLE: Refining of cadmium black by vacuum distillation

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Teoriya i praktika metallurgii. Chelyabinsk, vy* p. 5, 1963,
184-189

TOPIC TAGS: Cadmium black, vacuum distillation, cadmium refining apparatus

TRANSLATION: A study was made of the conditions under which refined Cd of a grade not below KD=0 is obtained from sponge containing about 60% Cd and a considerable amount of impurities. The results of the experiments show that Cd of desired purity is obtained at a distillation temperature of 450-470°. The specific output of the apparatus at this temperature and at a residual gas pressure of 0.1-0.3 mm Hg amounts to 0.12-0.44 t/m² of evaporator per hour. The separation factors of Cd and Ni in vacuum distillation are related to the temperature by the

Card 1/2

GOROKH, A.V. (Chelyabinsk); KOMLEV, G.A. (Chelyabinsk)

A hypothesis on the disintegration of refractories in blast furnaces.
Izv. AN SSSR. Met. i gor. delo no. 5:16-17 S-9 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

KOMLEV, G.A.; KLEANDROV, T.N.; CHAKHOTIN, V.S.; UDALOV, L.K.; MAKAROV, V.F.

Reducing losses of metal in the processing of mercury ores in rotary
tube furnaces. Izv.AN Uz.SSR.Ser.tekh.nauk 8 no.4;66-69 '64.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Sredneaziatskly filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta tsvetnykh metallov.

GOROKH, A.V.; GALEMIN, I.M.; KOMLEV, G.A.

Behavior of zinc in a blast furnace and its effect on the refractory lining of the stack. Stal' 24 no.7:587-591 Jl '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

1. Chelyabinskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgii.

BEYROM, S.G., kand. geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk; KOMLEV, A.M., kand. geograficheskikh nauk; SHMAKOV, V.M., kand. tekhn. nauk

Reviews and bibliography. Meteor. i gidrol. no.7:59-60 Jl '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

KOMLEV, G.A.; LEVKOVSKIY, O.V.; TURTSOV, O.A.; SHIROKOV, A.V.

Use of reducers in the deoxidation of molten copper by the
products of incomplete combustion of natural gas. Izv. AN
Uz. SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 9 no.2:94-97 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

I. Sredazniprotsveimet.

KOMLEV, G.A.

Determination of saturated vapor pressure by the effusion method,
Zhur., fiz., khim., 38 no. 11:2747-2748 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

KOMLEV, K. V.

27180. BARINOVA, A. G., KOMLEV, K. V. - Prigotovlenie pryamykh krasiteley v pechati. Tekstil.
Prom-st', 1949, No. 8, s. 22-24.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 36, 1949

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120007-7

ANISHEVA, N.A.; BALAKIREV, V.F.; VETRENKO, Ye.A.; KASHIN, A.I.;
KOMLEV, G.A.

Volatilization of zinc during the smelting of copper
concentrates. Trudy Inst. met. UFAN SSSR no.8:83-95 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120007-7"

KOMLEV, KV.

Chemical Abstracts
May 25, 1954
Dyes and Textile Chemistry

2
3
Aniline black in printing. A. G. Baranova and K. V. Komlev. *Tekstil. Prom.* 10, No. 1, 33-4 (1950).—With ρ - $NH_2C_6H_4NH_2$ as catalyst instead of ferrocyanides, dyeing with aniline black became satisfactory and the printing paste stable. To decrease the acidity of the paste and subsequently to weaken of the fiber, org. acid (lactic or acetic) and $Zn(OH)_2$ were added to the dye bath. E-B.

10-12-54
mf

FISHKOVA, H.L., KOMLEV, L.N.

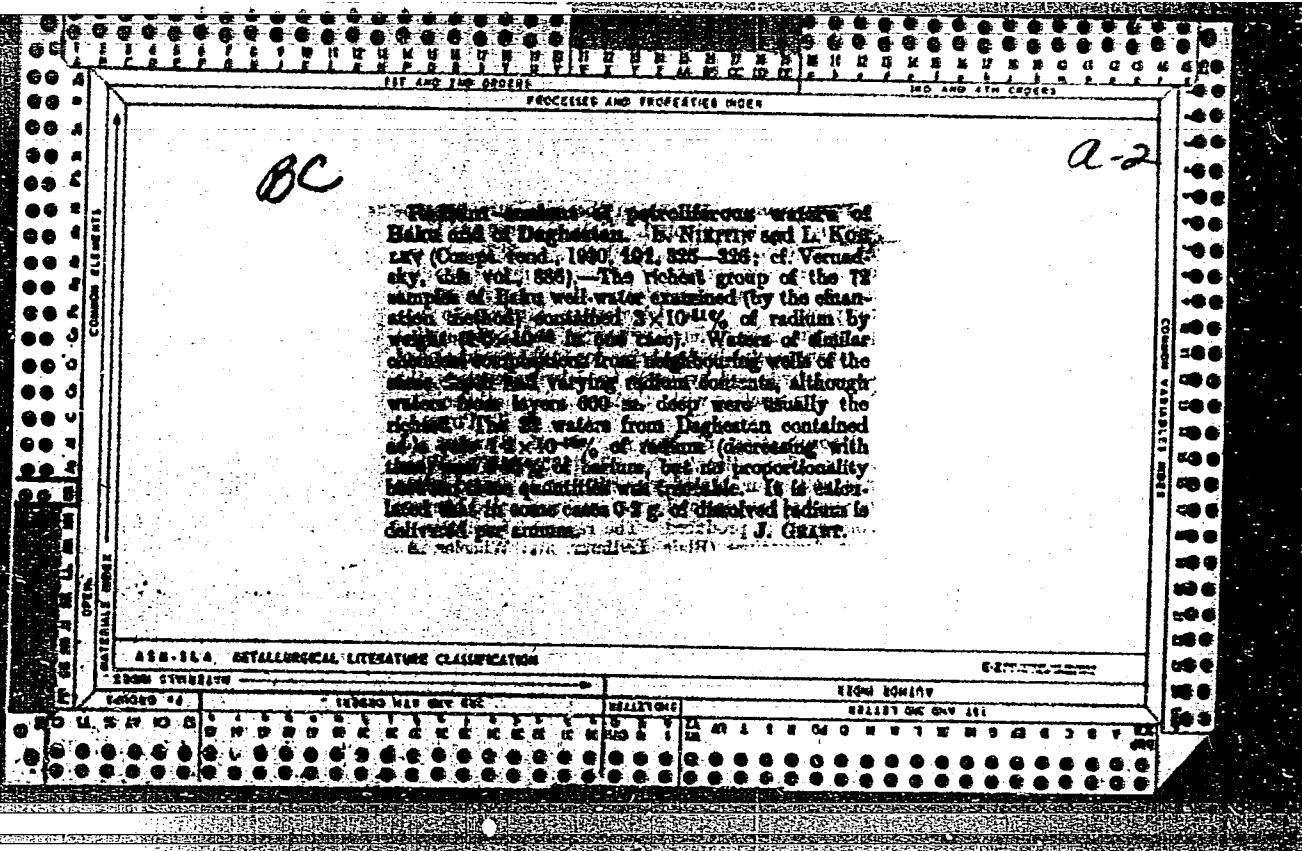
Spectrum analysis of potassium, calcium, and sodium chlorides
in flux salts. Zav.lab. 26 no.5:566-567 '60. (MIRA 13:?)

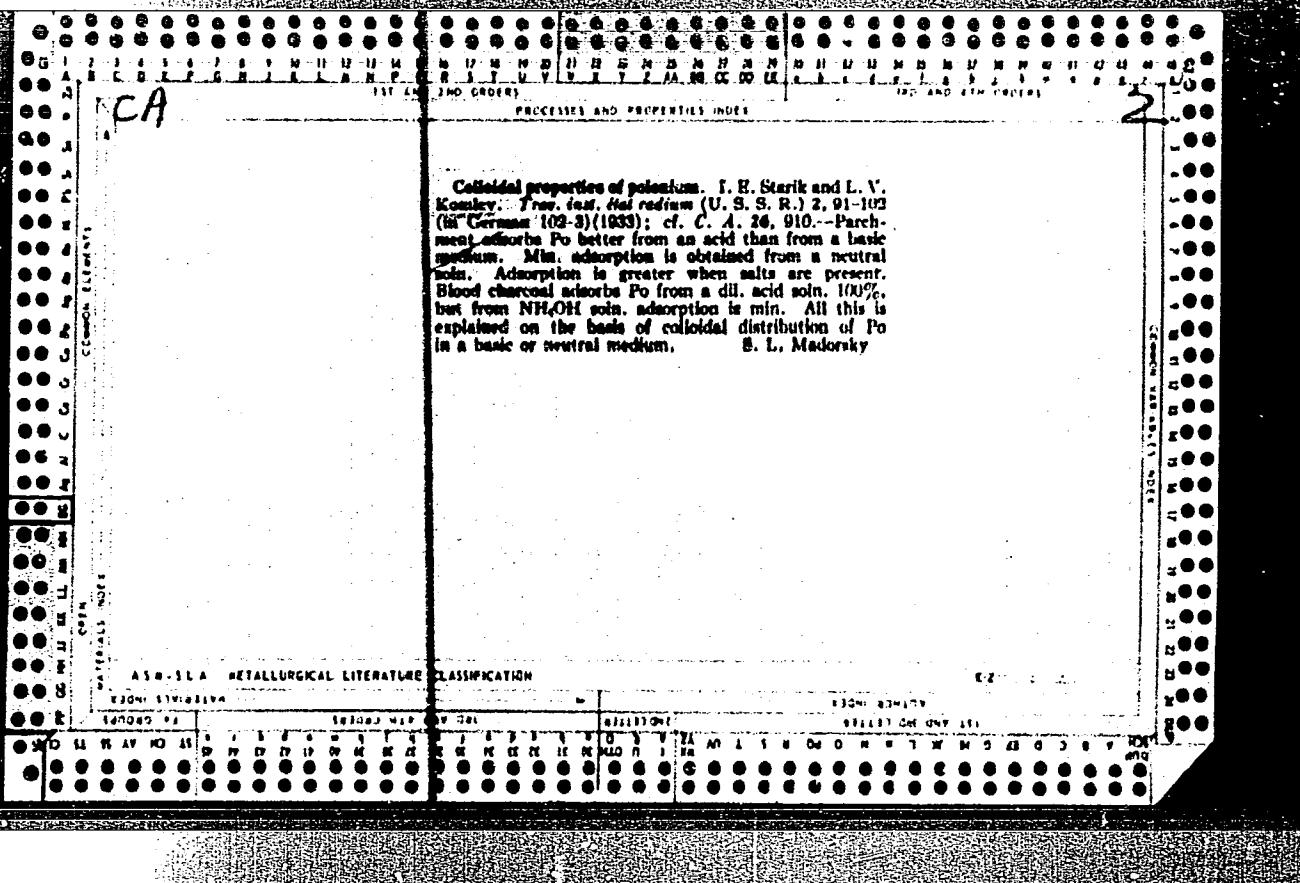
1. Podol'skiy zavod vtorichnykh tavetnykh metallov.
(Potassium chloride--Spectra) (Calcium chloride--Spectra)
(Salt--Spectra)

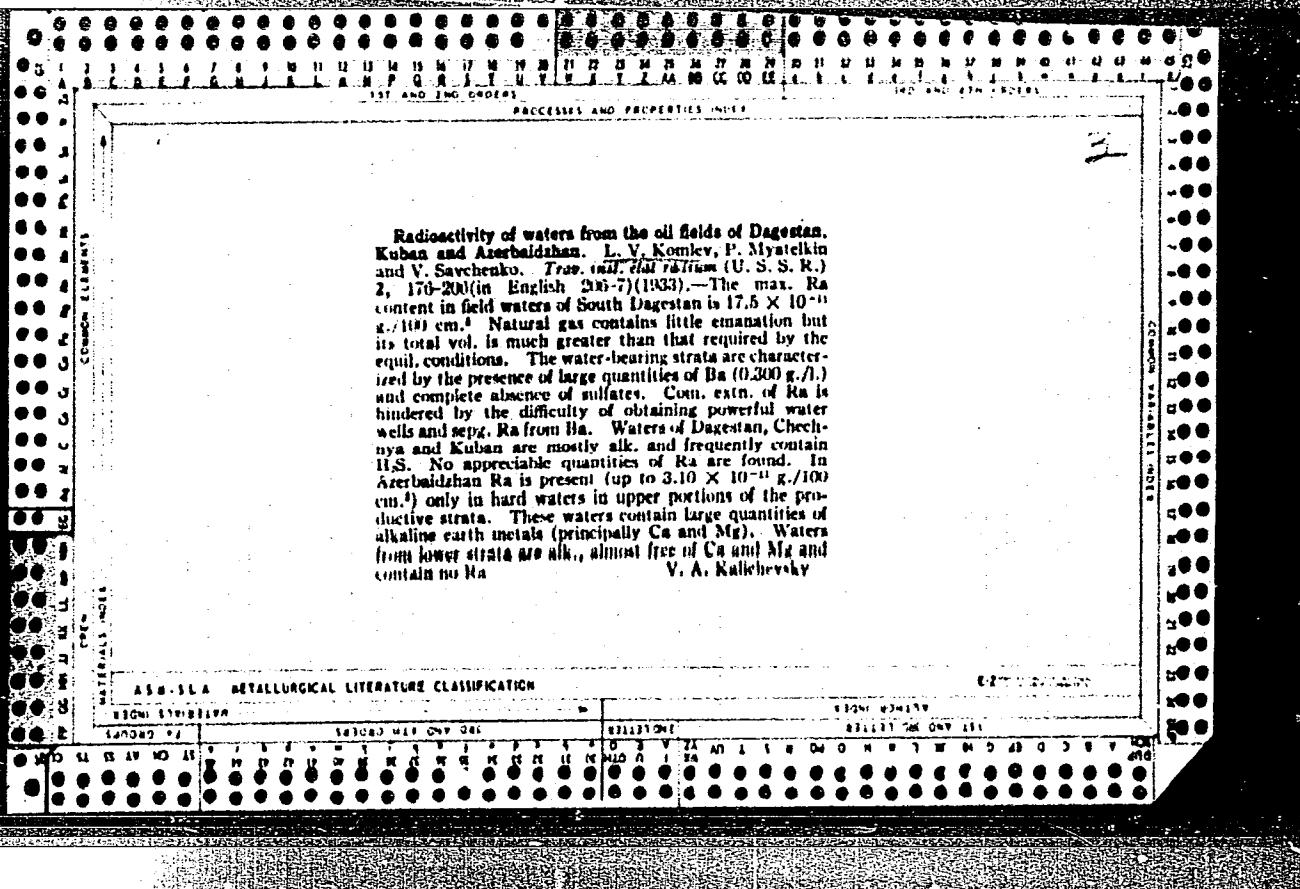
KOMLEV, L. N.

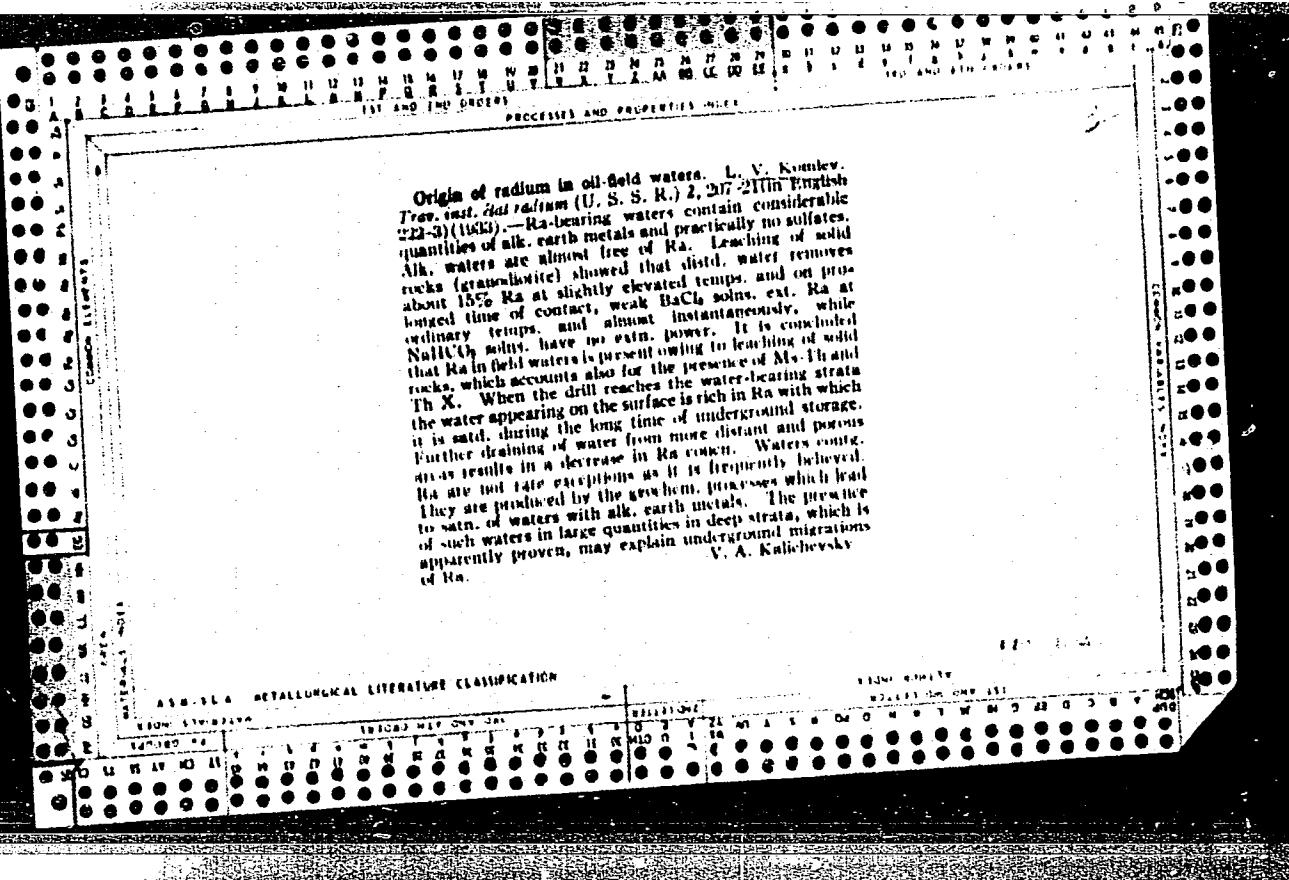
Determination of zinc in aluminium alloys by means of the
PES-1 spectrophotometer. Zav. lab. 31 no.8:970-971 '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

L. Podol'skiy zavod tsvetnykh metallov.









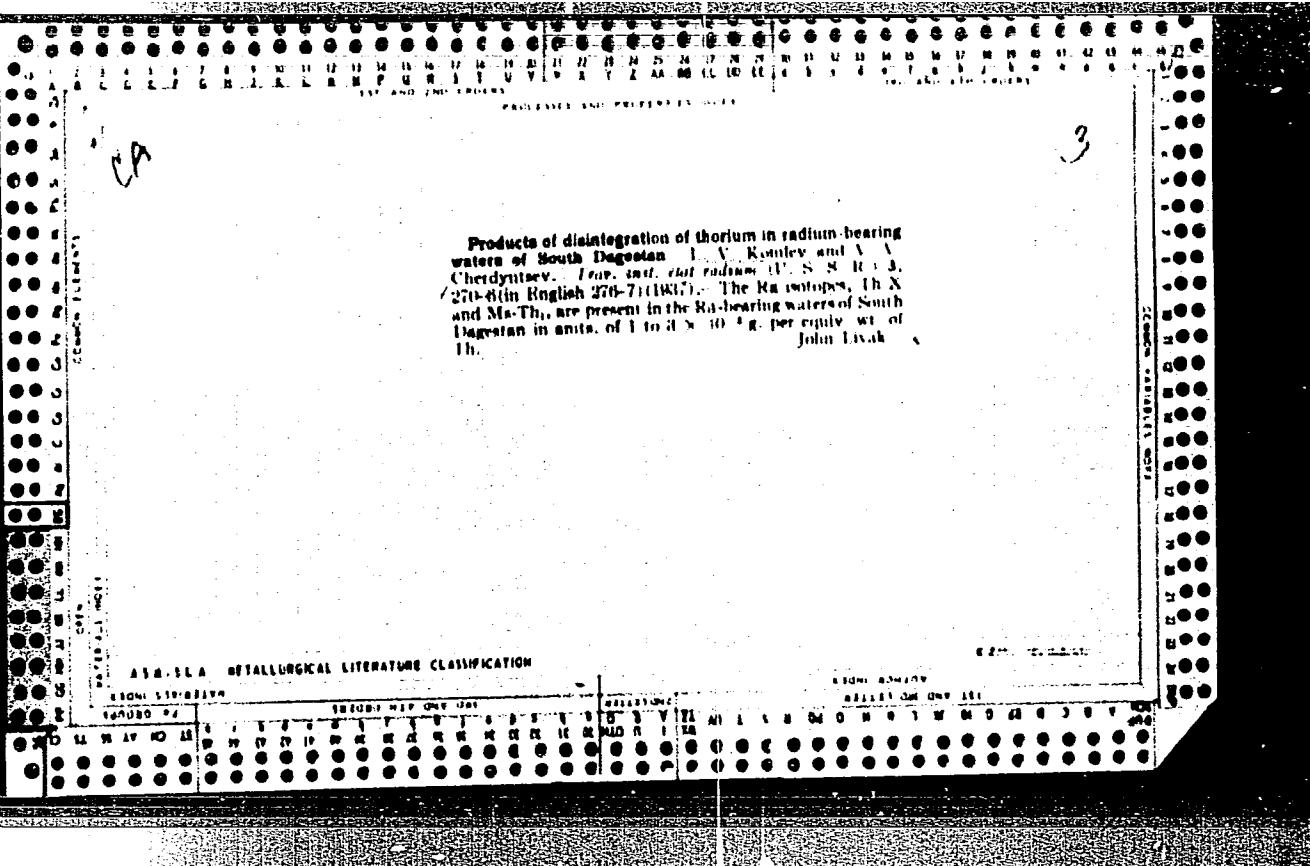
KOMLEV, L. V.

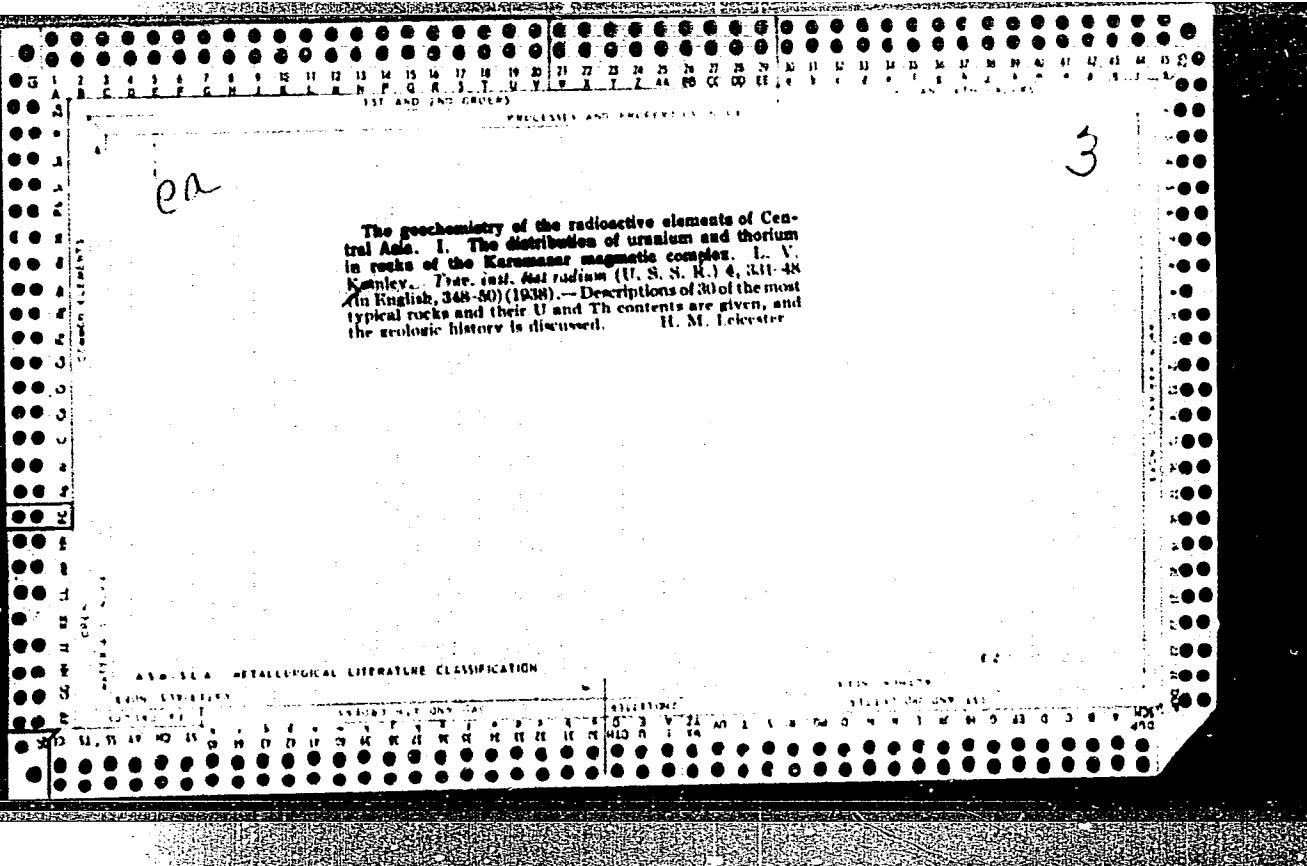
Komlev, L. V., and Prokopenko, N. M. "Instruction: Concerning the Collection of Samples of Eruptive Rocks for Determining Their Absolute Age by Radioactive Methods." Trudy Gosud. Radievogo Instituta, Leningrad, vol. 2, 1933, pp. 245-248.

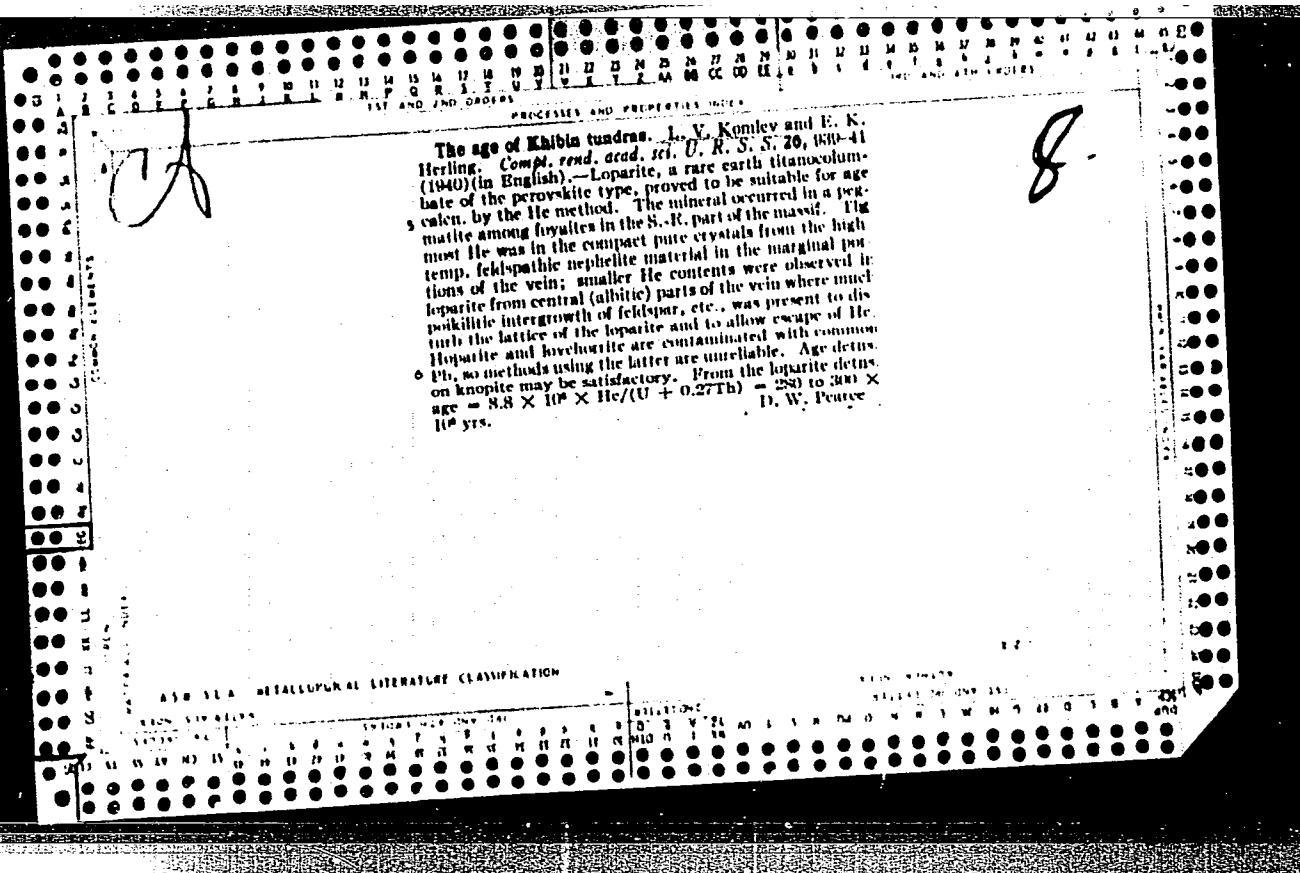
KOMLEV, L. V.

Komlev, L. V. Radiological Investigations in the Khibinsk Tundras. In the book:
Khibinsk Apatites, Leningrad, vol. 6, 1933, pp. 135-139.

Products of disintegration of thorium in radium-bearing waters of South Dagdagan I. V. Kostylev and A. Cherdynitsev. *Zhur. zashch. radiatsii* 17, No. 8, p. 3, 1958 (in English 270-7) (1957). The Ra isotopes, Th X and Mn-Th, are present in the Ra-bearing waters of South Dagdagan in amounts of 1 to 3 $\times 10^{-4}$ g per equivil. wt. of Th.







Age of Lovozero massif. E. K. Gerling, L. V. Kumlev, K. N. Sokolova, and V. G. Barkan (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1941, **31**, 135-136).—Determinations by the He method using leparite and a leparite concentrate give an age of $231-266 \times 10^6$ years, and indicate that the Lovozero massif was formed in the same epoch as the Chibiny massif, and was complete not later than the Lower Carboniferous.

Sv. A.

41 " Nekolosko 1

Age of Almendarite pyroxenite intrusion of the Kola Peninsula. E. K. Gerling, L. V. Komlev, V. G. Barkan, and M. E. Ermolaeva (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1941, 31, 769-770).--The age calc. by the He method for knopite from the pyroxenite intrusion is 308 (2.38×10^9) years. That of knopite from a nepheline vein was calc. to be 240×10^9 years, but this is regarded as an underestimate.

A. I. M.

KOMLEV, I.V.; FILIPPOV, M.S.; DANILEVICH, S.I.: IVANOVA, K.S.

Geochemistry of radioactive elements in rocks found in the
Kirovograd - Zhitomir magnetic complex in Ukraine. Trudy Radiev.
Inst.AN SSSR 7:155-199 '56.
(MLRA 10:5)
(Ukraine--Radioactive substances)

KOMLEV, L. V.,

Komlev, L. V., Gerling, E. K., Zhirov, K. K. - The Age of the Akchatau Rare Metal Intrusion According to Data Obtained by the Helium Method for Monazites.

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (OGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957.

Izv. Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geol., No. 1, 1958, p. 115-117 author Pekarskaya, T. B.

KOMLEV, L.V.

Komlev, L.V., S.I. Danilevich, K.S. Ivanova, V.T. Savonenkov, M.S. Filippov -
New Data on the Age of the Ukrainian Pre-Cambrian.

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic
Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (OGGN) of the
USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957

Izv. Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geol., No. 1, 1958, p. 115-117 author Pekarskaya, T. B.

KOMLEV, L. V.

Komlev, L. V., Danilevich, S. I., Mikhalevskaya, A. D., Savonenkov, V. T., Filippov, M. S. - The Age of Geologic Formations of the South-Western Parts of the Ukrainian Pre-Cambrian (Podolia).

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (OGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957.

Izv. Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geol., No. 1, 1958, p. 115-117 author Pekarskaya, T. B.

KOMLEV, L. V.,

Komlev, L. V., Danilevich, S. I., Zykov, S. I., Ivanova, K. S., Kuchina, G. N., Mikhalevskaya, A. D., Filippov, M. S. - The Age of the Rare Metal Akchatau Intrusion According to Data Obtained by the Lead and Argon Method.

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (OGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957.

Izv. Ak Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geol., No. 1, 1958, p. 115-117 author Pekarskaya, T. B.

KOMLEV, L. V.

Komlev, L. V., S. I. Danilevich, B. K. L'vov, G. N. Kuchina, A. D. Mikhalevskaya, F. F. Fedorva - The Age of the Kochkarovskiy Magmatic Complex of Southern Urals According to Data Obtained by the Lead and Argon Method.

The Sixth Session of the Committee for Determining the Absolute Age of Geologic Formations at the Department of Geologic-Geographical Sciences (OGGN) of the USSR Academy of Sciences at Sverdlovsk in May 1957

See also page 400, item 300, May 1957, p. 161; author Poberskaya, T. A.

15-1957-10-14158

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,
p 126 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Komlev, L. V.

TITLE: The Geochemistry of the Radioactive Elements in the
Pegmatite Field of Northern Karelia in Relation to the
Problems on the Age of the Belomorskkiye (White Sea) In-
trusions (K geokhimii radioaktivnykh elementov v pegma-
titovom pole Severnoy Karelii v svyazi s voprosami
vozrasta belomorskikh intruziy)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Radiyev. in-ta AN SSSR, 1957, vol 5, Nr 2, pp 230-
255

ABSTRACT: The distribution of U and Th in the rocks of the pegma-
tite field, as well as in the pegmatite veins themselves,
is discussed. The paragenetic relations of the radio-
active minerals and the processes of their subsequent
alteration were studied. The paragenetic association
is as follows: uranium, rare earth, and zirconium min-
erals, most frequently found in microcline-plagioclase

Card 1/4

15-1957-10-14158

The Geochemistry of the Radioactive Elements in the Pegmatite Field
of Northern Karelia in Relation to the Problems on the Age of the
Belomorskiye (White Sea) Intrusions

pegmatite veins. The latest crystallization of radioactive minerals did not occur in the microcline-quartz veins. The sequence of mineral growth in the Chernaya Salma pegmatite veins was biotite, uraninite (cubic ?), monazite, uraninite (massive segregations), cyrtolite, garnet, cyrtolite in intergrowths with xenotime, white oligoclase, quartz, pink oligoclase, muscovite, quartz, allanite (colloidal), tourmaline (schorl), microcline, white quartz, rose quartz, and gilbertite (hydromica). This paragenetic association separated from a pegmatitic melt out of which the principal mass of feldspar and quartz had earlier crystallized. The study of the mineral association and of the chemical composition of the mineral series attests to the importance of geochemical differentiation. This process led to considerable segregation, even of those elements which are distinctive in the formation of the overall crystallochemical structure. Uraninite shows a marked lack of contamination by the rare-earth elements and Th in the paragen-

Card 2/4

15-1957-10-14158

The Geochemistry of the Radioactive Elements in the Pegmatite Field
of Northern Karelia in Relation to the Problems on the Age of the
Belomorsk iye (White Sea) Intrusions

tic environment of monazite, xenotime, and allanite. The author maintains from his studies that at no stage of existence of the magmatic mass could lead of the uranium and actinium series accumulate separately from lead of the thorium series. Although Th everywhere exceeds U in quantity, only rarely does it diverge from the ratio of their average content in the earth's crust. All the varieties of uraninite studied, which crystallized in various environments and formed in five different pegmatite veins, show a considerable constancy in the lead ratio. The value is unusually high, equal on the average to 0.30. Holmes used a value of 0.15 to 0.16 for the lead ratio of the post-Bothnian epoch of diastrophism. From the data on radioactivity in the pegmatites of northern Karelia, it must be assumed that the pegmatites are older than the post-Bothnian epoch. Their age has been determined to be on the order of $1800 \cdot 10^{-6}$ years, which places them among the oldest Precambrian rocks in the world. Very convincing proof of the correctness of the calcu-

Card 3/4

Komlev, L.V.

KOMLEV, L.V.; DANILEVICH, S.I.; IVANOVA, K.S.; MIKHALEVSKAYA, A.D.;
SAVONENKOV, V.G.; FILIPPOV, M.S.

Age of geological formations in the south-west part of the
Ukrainian pre-Cambrian [with summary in English]. Geokhimiia
no.7:566-572 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Radiyevyy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Ukraine--Geology, Structural)
(Nuclear geophysics)

KOMLEV, L.V.; DANILEVICH, S.I.; IVANOVA, K.S.; ZYKOV, S.I.;
KUCHINA, G.N.; MIKHALEVSKAYA, A.D.; FILIPPOV, M.S.

On the age of some rare metal granite intrusions in Central
Kazakhstan [with summary in English]. Geokhimiia no.8:647-656
'57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Radiyevyy institut AN SSSR, Leningrad.
(Geology, Stratigraphic) (Kazakhstan--Granite)
(Nuclear geophysics)

KOMDEV, L.V.

Absolute geochronology of the Ukrainian pre-Cambrian. Nauch.dokl.
vys.shkoly; geol.-geog.nauki no.1:22-24 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Leningradskiy universitet, geologicheskiy fakul'tet.
(Ukraine—Geological time)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120007-7

YAKOV, I.Y.; BACHURIN, N.I.; VIL'KOVICH, A.V.; LUKHAN, A.A.; KOL'CHEN,
L.Y.; POKROVSKAYA, T.B.; TUMENOV, A.I.; POLIVAYKA, N.I.

Absolute geocronology of the U.S.S.R. Biol.Rep. po geol.gos.zeml. god.
form. no.3:1-32 '52. (MIRa 12:11)
(Geological time)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120007-7"

3(0)

AUTHOR: Komlev, L. V.

SOV/7-59-7-2/13

TITLE: Geochronological Scheme of the Pre-Cambrian Structure of the Ukraine (Geokhronologicheskaya skhema raschleneniya dokembriya Ukrayny)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 7, pp 621 - 631 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Numerous determinations of age have been carried out for the Ukrainian crystalline massif. Out of 250 determinations following the argon method 140 determinations as to mica have been taken into account; since the determinations of feldspar and rocks as a whole yield too low values each time they were not considered. About 100 samples of accessory monazite have been examined by the method of lead isotopes, as well as other radioactive minerals. The determinations were carried out by the following scientists: A. P. Vinogradov, Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii AN SSSR im. V. I. Vernadskogo (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry, AS USSR imeni V. I. Vernadskiy); E. K. Gerling, Laboratoriya geologii dokembriya AN SSSR (Laboratory for the Geology of Pre-Cambrian Times, AS USSR), the geological material used was supplied by the author and A. P. Nikol'skiy;

Card 1/3

Geochronological Scheme of the Pre-Cambrian
Structure of the Ukraine

SOV/7-58-7-2/13

N. I. Polevaya, Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskiy institut (All-Union Institute of Geology), by Yu. Ir. Polovinkina; N. I. Semenenko, Ye. S. Burkser and M. N. Ivantishin, Geologicheskiy institut AN USSR (Geological Institute, AS Ukr. SSR).

The age of the massif is between 1550 and 2900 million years; the massif consists of 5 magmatic complexes (Table 1). The strongest magmatism occurred in the era between 1900 and 2100 million years ago.

From the data of table 1, the author derives a geochronological scheme of the Ukrainian Shield. (Table 2). The arrangement is discussed, especially the open question of the mutual influence of granites and metamorphosed schists of the Krivoy-Rog series. There are 2 tables and 33 references, 31 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Radiyevyy institut im. V. G. Khlopina AN SSSR, Leningrad
(Radium Institute imeni V. G. Khlopin, AS USSR, Leningrad)

Card 2/3

3(8)

SOV/7-59-2-3/14

AUTHORS: Komlev, L. V., Filippov, M. S., Danilevich, S. I., Ivanova, K. S., Kryukova, N. F., Kuchina, G. N., Mikhalevskaya, A.D.

TITLE: Age Data by the Argon and Lead Isotope Method for Some Granites and Pegmatites of the Central Dnepr Region (Vozrastnyye dannyye argonovogo i svintsovo-izotopnogo metodov dlya nekotorykh granitov i pegmatitov srednego Pridneprov'ya)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 110-115 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This report was presented at the 7th meeting of the Commission for Determination of the Absolute Age of Geological Formations. An investigation was made of mica from granites and pegmatites, and of accessory monazites and orthites from pegmatite veins. In order to calculate their age from the results of the K/Ar determination the disintegration constants according to Wetherill et al. were used (Ref 9). For comparative purposes the age was also calculated by the constants found by E. K. Gerling (Ref 10), which had until recently been used in the Soviet Union for age determinations. Table 1 lists 16 determinations of micas from granites and granodiorites. Values are between 1830 and 2280 million years; biotite from the Yamburg-skiy Quarry on the Nokraya Sura River attains 2900 and even

Card 1/2

Age Data by the Argon and Lead Isotope Method for Some Granites and Pegmatites of the Central Sov/7-59-2-3/14

2910 million years. Furthermore, two samples each of orthite and monazite were investigated (Tables 2, 3, 4). In order to check the results these analyses were repeated two times. Orthite from Korbino has an age of 2100-2610 million years, biotite from the same place 2280 million years (Table 1). Similarly, it was possible to compare two monazites from the Novo-Danilovskiy Quarry: monazites 1520-2100 million years, biotite 2020 million years. Orthite of Podstepnoye has an age of 2400-3000 million years. This shows that orthite pegmatites may be characterized as relicts. There are 4 tables and 12 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Radiyevyy institut im. V. G. Khlopina, AN SSSR, Leningrad
(Radium Institute imeni V. G. Khlopin, AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: July 2, 1958

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Filippov, M. S., Komlev, L. V.

sov/7-59-5-6/14

TITLE: Uranium and Thorium in the Granitoids of the Middle Pridneprov'-ye (Uran i toriy v granitoidakh Srednego Pridneprov'ya)

PERIODICAL: Geokhimiya, 1959, Nr 5, pp 437 - 448 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Three complexes of granitoids of the Ukrainian crystalline shield were investigated. The determination of uranium and thorium was carried out in the Laboratoriya geokhimii radioaktivnykh elementov RIAN SSSR (Laboratory of the Geochemistry of the Radioactive Elements RIAN USSR); the activity was measured with electrometers of the type SG-1M. K. S. Ivanova, S. I. Danilevich, V. G. Savonenkov assisted in the investigations. The following complexes were investigated: 1) The oldest complex of granodiorites and plagiogranites has an extraordinarily low content:

$1.2 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ %U}$, $0.5 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ %Th}$. With respect to the accessory minerals it belongs to the orthite-sphene-granites. 2) The content of the widely distributed Kirovograd-Zhitomir granites corresponds approximately to the normal Clarke figures ($5.7 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ %U}$, $3.3 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ %Th}$). These granites belong, according to the accessory minerals, to the monazite-garnet group; a part of them to the

Card 1/2

Uranium and Thorium in the Granitoids of the Middle Pridneprov'ye SOV/7-59-5-6/14

orthite-sphe-ne-granites. 3) The most recent of the three investigated complexes, the Tokovskiy complex, is considerably enriched with thorium and uranium: $9.7 \cdot 10^{-3} \text{ Th}$ and $9.3 \cdot 10^{-4} \text{ U}$. Carrier is above all thorite. The "black quartz" granite of the river Ingulets belongs, according to the accessory minerals to the monazite-garnet group, the tokovskiy granite to the thorite-molybdenite granites. The results confirm the rule detected by Komlev (Ref 16) that uranium and thorium are enriched in the more recent granites. There are 4 figures, 6 tables, and 16 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Radiyevyy institut im. V. G. Khlopina AN SSSR, Leningrad
(Radium Institute imeni V. G. Khlopin AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: October 20, 1958

Card 2/2

Ko M L E V L . V.

(S) Author: Baranov, V. I., Knorre, K. G. 307/39-6-14/7

Title: Chronicle. The VII Session of the Commission for the Determination of the Absolute Age of Geological Formations (at the Odessian Geologic-Geographic Institute, May 10 - 22, 1959). (Russian)

Periodicals:

Geobitsy, 1959, No. 6, pp. 562 - 565 (Russian).

Institute of Geological Sciences, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR (Geological Commission on the Determination of the Absolute Age of Geological Formations) was held in Moscow from May 10 to May 22, 1959 at the Institute of Geological Sciences of the Odessian Geologic-Geographic Institute (Institute of Geological and Analytical Characteristics Izhevsk V. P. Verbitsky). A series of summarizing reports was held on age determinations in the most important parts of the USSR, which are to be presented to the 21st International Geological Congress. The following reports are concerned:

A. V. Polikarov, K. K. Gorliuk: Problems of the absolute age of the Precambrian of the Baltic Shield.

A. P. Vinogradov, L. V. Koschev, A. I. Ruzgiridze: The absolute age of the Ukrainian crystalline shield.

P. P. Sazhenko, Yu. S. Burkhan and M. N. Ivanitskaya: Age groups of the mineralization of the rocks of the Ukraine Tertiary basin.

A. P. Vinogradov, A. I. Ruzgiridze, I. G. Knorre, and T. I. Bilibina: The Tertiary of the Donets Basin. The age of the Pre-Caspian stage of the Cretaceous and the Paleogene. The Paleogene stage of the Cretaceous and the Paleogene. The Paleogene stage of the Tertiary of the Donets Basin.

I. V. Stasik, Yu. Kozlov, M. G. Hervich, Yu. I. Silin: The absolute age of the rocks of the eastern part of the Arctic continent.

A. S. Zaytsev: The absolute age of the rocks of the Central Uralyan Shan and the application of the argon method for metamorphic and sedimentary rocks.

O. D. Afanas'ev: Results of the geodrilling formations of the Caucasus.

I. P. Orobintsev and M. A. Danilevich: Age of the geological formations of the Urals and the Tura-Ural (Urals-Ya).

M. I. Polova and O. A. Sloboda, G. I. Kazakov: Absolute age determination of the sedimentary and volcanic formations.

L. P. Kravtsov and M. I. Polova: Absolute age of the magmatic rocks of the (Soviet) Far East.

V. Konlev: Absolute age of the granite intrusions of the Urals.

The research work of a number of laboratories, NII, GZKhI, LIGD, NIGRI, etc. aroused great attention, especially the comprehensive research work carried out by the Voronezh Institute of Geology, Akademy nauk Gruziniany SSSR (Laboratory of Age Determination of the Academy of Sciences of the Gruniany SSSR) under the application of isotopic dilution and fission methods. The determination of the age of sedimentary rocks was discussed. A. V. Kostylev proved in his report how well radiogenic argon is released in decomposed products of rocks such as boulders, sand, sandstone, and mud.

A. I. Vinogradov and J. J. Kostylev were the first to attempt to determine the absolute age of alkaline carbonate formations according to isotopic composition of lead.

Card 2/4

27

Card 2/4

VOYTKEVICH, Georgiy Vitol'dovich; KOMLEV, L.V., prof., red.; KOMLEV, L.V.,
red.; SAMARCHYAN, L.M., red. izd-va; BYKOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Problems of nuclear geology] Problemy radiogeologii. Red. L.V.
Komlev. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i
okhrane nestr. 1961. 360 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Nuclear geophysics) (Geological time)

KOMLEV, L.V.; MIKHALEVSKAYA, A.D.; DANILEVICH, S.I.

Age of alkaline intrusions in the Khibiny and Lovozero Tundras (Kola Peninsula). Dokl.AN SSSR 136 no.1:172-174 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Predstavлено академиком А.А.Полкановым.
(Lovozero tundras—Loparite) (Khibiny Mountains—Lovchorrite)
(Geological time)

IOFA, Z.A.; KOMLEV, L.V.; BAGOTSKIY, V.S.

Hydrogen overvoltage on a zinc electrode in alkaline solutions. Effect of the concentration of a potassium hydroxide solution. Zhur. fiz. khim. 35 no.7:1571-1577 Jl. '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova i Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut istochnikov toka.

(Hydrogen) (Overvoltage)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120007-7

KOMLEV, L.V.; L'VOV, B.K.; DANILEVICH, S.I.; KRYUKOVA, N.F.; MIKHALEVSKAYA, A.D.

Absolute age of granitoids of the Kochkar complex (Southern Urals).
Uch.zap. LGU no.312:240-257 '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Ural Mountains—Granite) (Geological time)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120007-7"

KOMLEV, L.V.; SAVONENKOV, V.G.; DANILEVICH, S.I.; IVANOVA, K.S.;
KUCHINA, G.N.; MIKHALEVSKAYA, A.D.

Geological importance of regional rejuvenation processes of
ancient formations in the southwestern part of the Ukrainian
Crystalline Shield. Geokhimiia no.3:195-206 '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. V.G.Khlopin Radium Institute, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R.,
Leningrad.
(Dnieper Valley--Petrology)

L.V. KOMLEV (USSR)

"Metamorphism and geochronology of Pre-Cambrium."

Report presented at the Conference on Chemistry of the Earth's Crust,
Moscow, 14-19 Mar 63.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120007-7

KOMLEV, L.V. & IVANOVA, K.S.

Radiactive equilibrium in accessory monazites. Radiokhimika 6 no. 5:585-
594 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120007-7"

KOMIEV, L.V.; IVANOVA, K.S.; SAVONENKOV, V.G.

Differential mobility of lead isotopes and the character of the
admixed lead in monazites. Geokhimiia no.12:1228-1239 D '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

KONSKIY, V. A.; KONLEV, P. Ye.

Forest Management

Condense and simplify plan forms, Les. khoz. 6, No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953, Unclassified.

KOMLEV S. N.

600

1. PETROV, A. D., and students VLASOV, V. V., STANKEVICH, YE. I.,
TIKHONOVA, YE. YE., AND KOMLEV, S. N.

2. USSR (600)

"On the Dehydration of Tertiary Alcohols of the Series $C_nH_{2n}OH$ on Alumina",
Zhur, Obshch. Khim., 9, No. 23, 1939. Lab. of the Chair of Organic Chem.,
Gor'kiy State Univ. Received 21 June 1939.

9. [REDACTED] Report U-1626, 11 Jan 1952.

KOMLEV, V A SUKHAREV, Yu.

Prestressed truss 39 m. long. Na stroi. Ros. no.7:9 Jl '61.
(MIRA 14:8)

1. Glavnnyy inzhener Bashkirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
po stroitel'stvu (for Komlev). 2. Rukovoditel' sektora prochnosti
Bashkirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po stroitel'stvu
(for Sukharev).

(Trusses) (Prestressed concrete)

KOMLEV, Valentin Aleksandrovich; GELLERTOV, Georgiy Nikolayevich;
SUKHAREV, Yury Nikolayevich; KOLMOGOROVA, Lera
Polikarpovna, st. nauchn. sotr.; ZIZIN, Boris
Grigor'yevich; LEVITSKIY, Vladimir Vsevolodovich;
GORBOVETS, M.N., inzh., red.

[Bench test of continuous prestressed concrete trusses;
practices of the construction trusts of the Bashkir
Economic Council] Stendovoe izgotovlenie tsel'nykh pred-
varitel'no napriazhennykh zhelezobetonnykh ferm; iz opyta
stroitel'nykh trestov Bashkirskogo sovnarkhoza. Moskva,
Gosstroizdat, 1962. 23 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i
tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Glavnyy inzhener
Bashkirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po
stroitel'stvu (for Komlev). 3. Starshiy inzhener Bashkirskogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta po stroitel'stvu
(for Zizin). 4. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
po stroitel'stvu (for Gellertov, Sukharev, Kolmogorova).
5. Glavnyy tekhnolog tresta "Sterlitamakstroy" Bashkirskogo
sovnarkhoza (for Levitskiy).

KOMLEV, V., inzh.; LESHIN, Ye., inzh.; IVANTSOV, Yu., inzh.

Industrial installations on piles. Na stroi. Ros. 4 no.5:11 My
'63. (MIRA 16:5)

(Bashkiria--Industrial buildings--Design and construction)
(Piling (Civil engineering))

KOMLEV, V.A., inzh.; GONCHAROV, B.V., inzh.; DANILENKO, P.P., inzh.;
FAYERSHTEIN, V.D.

Mechanization of piling in the construction of residential and
public buildings in Bashkiria. Mekh. stroi. 20 no. 61-4 Je '63.
(MIRA 16:5)
(Bashkiria—Piling (Civil engineering))

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120007-7

KOMLEV, V.A., inzh.; GELLERTOV, G.N., inzh.; SUKHAREV, Yu.N., inzh.;
KOLMOGOROVA, V.P., inzh.

Prestressed trusses with self-anchoring wire and rod reinforcement.
Trudy BashNIISTroi no.1:132-166 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120007-7"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120007-7

KOMLEV, V.A. (Ufa); KOLESNIK, G.S. (Ufa)

Building apartment houses on pile foundations in the city of Salavat.
Osn., fund. i mekh.grun. 6 no.2:15-17 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000824120007-7"

S/882/62/000/002/051/100
A057/A126

AUTHORS: Kamenskiy, I.V., Itinskiy, V.I., Komlev, V.K.

TITLE: A method for the production of a furfural resin

SOURCE: Sbornik izobretений; plastmassy i sinteticheskiye smoly. no. 2.
Kom. po delam izobr. i otkrytiy. Moscow, TsBTI, 1962, 29. [Author's
certificate no. 131082, cl. 39b, 2201 (appl. no. 641076 of October
13, 1959)]

TEXT: It is suggested to prepare a furfural resin by heating furfural at 150 - 210°C for 10 - 24 h in the presence of 0.5 - 10% amines, or their derivatives. Furfural and hexamethylenetetramine (8% from the weight of furfural) are heated in a reactor with reflux condenser to 154 - 160°C and boiled until temperature constancy of the vapors above the reaction mass (10 - 14 h). Furfural and water is distilled off at 170 - 180°C from the obtained viscous polymer until formation of a solid resin (in coldness). The yield of the resin related to furfural is 62 - 70%. Glass tissue impregnated with the resin is dried at 120°C for 2 - 3 h, pressed at 300°C with a specific pressure of 100 - 150 kg/cm² and

Card 1/2

15.8107

85278

S/019/60/000/016/064/134
A152/A029

AUTHORS: Kamenskiy, I.V.; Itinskiy, B.I.; Komlev, V.K.; Peshekhonova, A.L.

TITLE: A Method of Obtaining Furfurole Resin

PERIODICAL: Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1960, No. 16, p 43

TEXT: Class 39b, 22₀₁. No. 131082 (641076/23 of October 13, 1959). 1. This method is distinguished by the following special feature: in order to obtain a soluble and thermally stable resin, resinification of furfurole is carried out by heating it at a temperature of 150 - 210°C in the presence of 0.5 - 10% (based on furfurole) of amines or their derivatives. 2. Use of the resin as described in 1 to obtain plastic with high thermal stability.

Card 1/1

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2209, 1372

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S/191/61/000/004/003/009
B110/B208

AUTHORS: Kamenakiy, I. V., Komlev, V. K., Korshak, V. V.

TITLE: Synthesis of esters of 2-furyl acrylic acid

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1961, 9-11

TEXT: Polyfunctional monomers with furan ring are used for the preparation of heat-resistant polymers. It was found by the Departments of Plastics Technology of Moskovskiy khimiko-tehnologicheskiy institut (MKhTI) (Moscow Institute of Chemical Technology) and of nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut plasticheskikh mass (NIIPM) (Scientific Research Institute of Plastics) that plastics based on furfural and also their condensation products with ketones (acetone) are highly resistant to heat and fire, and, with reinforcing fillers, they have a high mechanical strength. The solidified polymeric condensation products (e.g., mono- and difurfurylidene acetones) are, however, brittle and not sufficiently adhesive in pure state. To obtain more elastic and more adhesive plastics, the authors synthesized polymer resins on the basis of 2-furyl acrylic esters and glycols (diethylene glycol and 1,4-butanediol). Cation exchangers (polystyrene sulfo

Card 1/4

21142

S/191/61/000/004/003/009
B110/B208

Synthesis of esters of...

acids) were used as catalysts for the preparation of monoesters which is difficult even with excess glycol (30-32 % yield). For the purpose of temperature control and removal of the formed water as an azeotropic mixture, esterification was carried out in toluene. The incomplete esters were obtained in melts at 180-200°C under standard pressure and with excess acid. Furfyl acrylic acid was condensed from furfural and malonic acid. Diethylene glycol (melting point 117°C at 1 mm Hg; $n_D^{20} = 1.4471$) and 1,4 butanediol (melting point 108°C at 2 mm Hg; $n_D^{20} = 1.4462$) were used. 3.5 mg-equiv./g of the C6C-1 COE (SBS-1 SOYe) cation exchange resin with 40 % swelling, which was converted to the H-form by treatment with 6 % HCl for 24 hr, was used as catalyst. It was then washed free from Cl⁻ and dried at 60-80°C. To synthesize the monoesters, furfyl acrylic acid and diethylene glycol were heated in a ratio of 1:6 with 10-15 % cation exchanger and 300-400 ml of toluene per mole of acid to 125-140°C for 16-24 hr. When the reaction was completed (cessation of water formation), it was filtered, neutralized with sodium bicarbonate, washed with sodium chloride solution, and dried with annealed sodium sulfate. The end product obtained in a yield of 45-50 % is a transparent, light yellow,

Card 2/4

21142

Synthesis of esters of...

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slightly mobile liquid boiling at 158-159°C, which is well soluble in acetone, alcohol, and benzene, n_{D}^{20} = 1.5555. Instead of diethylene glycol, also 1,4-butanediol may be used. The end product (60-70 % yield) is a light yellow, slightly mobile liquid boiling between 170 and 172°C, which is well soluble in acetone, benzene, alcohol, and ether; n_{D}^{20} = 1.5560. The complete ester from 2-furyl acrylic acid and diethylene glycol was obtained by heating both substances to 180-200°C in a ratio of 2.5:1. The separated crystals were treated with NaHCO_3 , repeatedly washed, and recrystallized from alcohol and petroleum ether. The light yellow crystals melted at 83-85°C, dissolved in acetone and ether, and, when heated, in alcohol. The yield was 46 %. The complete butanediol ester was obtained in a similar way, recrystallized twice from methyl alcohol, and treated with animal charcoal. The light yellow crystals (46-48 % yield) were soluble in dioxane, benzene, acetone, and, when heated, in alcohol; they melt at 107.5-108.5°C. Under the action of temperature and catalyst, the esters of 2-furyl acrylic acid give non-meltable and insoluble polymers of high chemical and heat resistance. A resistance to

Card 3/4

21142

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Synthesis of esters of...

250-320°C was obtained on Zhurkov's apparatus, depending on the curing temperature. The resins on the basis of the esters described may be combined with other polymers. There are 4 tables and 7 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. The most recent reference to English-language publication reads as follows: M. I. Astle, B. Schoeffer, C. Obenland, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 77, no. 13, 3643 (1955).

Card 4/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4012187

S/0191/64/000/002/0025/0027

AUTHORS: Kamenskiy, I. V.; Sanin, I. K.; Komlev, V. K.

TITLE: Adhesive compositions based on furfuryl hydroxy silanes

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 2, 1964, 25-27

TOPIC TAGS: furfuryl hydroxy silane, infusible polymer, insoluble polymer, cold hardening adhesive, gluing, durability of gluing, gelatinization time, dimethyl dichlorosilane, shearing strength

ABSTRACT: Synthesized furfuryl hydroxy silanes have exhibited the ability for 100% conversion into infusible and insoluble polymers in the presence of small quantities of ion type catalysts at low temperatures. This suggested them as cold hardening adhesives. Best results are attained with gluing of wood, graphite and various plastics; adhesion of the composition based on furfuryl hydroxy silanes to metallic surfaces is not high enough. Specified compositions were tested for durability of gluing of various plastics at normal temperatures and without pressure, leading to recommendations for adhesives for various non-metallic surfaces. Properties studied

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4012187

were: dependence of gelatinization time on quantity of catalyst; dependence of gelatinization time on amount of dimethyl dichlorosilane; shearing strength of glued seams of foam plastic specimens; and change of durability of specimens during aging. Orig. art. has: 2 Tables and 5 Figures.

ASSOCIATION: None .

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA

NR REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

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REF ID: A61142P01c/EPR/PWP(1)/T Pg-4/Pr-1/Pg-1 PPI/100/-1-3 300/24

ACCESSION #: AP5001092

5/296/64/000/022/0058/0058

NAME: Chernya, G. F.; Kamenskiy, I. V.; Korshak, V. V.; Koslov, N. K.

TYPE: Chemical Information

POSITION: Interpreter in teletype room, No. 11, Moscow, Russia

POLYMER, glucide ester

DATE: 1964-05-20. Author Certificate introduced a method for synthesis of the polymer

from solid, [the ester of furane-2-carboxylic acid, or furan-2-oxo-5-

-carboxylic acid] and allyl phenyl ether.

REMARKS: None

FILED: CG

NO. OF SHEETS: 000

NUMBER: 000

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EPA(s)-2/EXT(m)/EPR/EPR(e)/SWF(V)/EN-1.3// - Page 1 of 2886

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polymerized in the presence of a polymerization inhibitor.

esters were obtained. Monoesters were obtained with difficulty, and the polymeric esters were polymerized at room temperature. The results of these experiments are summarized in Table I.

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L 19386-66 EWT(m)/EXP(j)/T WW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5017849

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678.674

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B

AUTHOR: Komlev, V. K.; Kamenskiy, I. V.; Korshak, V. V.

TITLE: A method for producing a binder for plastic. Class 39, No. 171579

15

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteny i tovarnykh znakov, no. 11, 1965, 80

TOPIC TAGS: plastic, bakelite, phenol-formaldehyde resin 44 55

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a method for producing a binder for plastics based on bakelite. The strength and heat resistance are improved by adding incomplete esters of diethylene glycol and furfuroacrylic acid or a product based on them.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19 May 62

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT, QC

NO REF SCV: 000

OTHER: 000

LJC
Card 1/1

KOMLEV, V.P., assist.

Rate of current efficiency of traction substations with centralized
feeding of an open pit contact system. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; gor.
zhur. no.1:142-147 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Sverdlovskiy gornyy institut.
(Electricity in mining)